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BLM
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



FACTS

COMPLETED



ORIGINAL

IDAHO

1977

35

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PREFACE

One-fourth of the 53 million acres of land in Idaho is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. These public lands are managed as a part of the total environment and contributes much to the people of this State and the Nation. The BLM is committed to the principle that this land be devoted to the best combination of uses for recreation, wildlife, minerals, wood products, land, water and forage; for community growth, for educational and industrial expansion to enhance the Nation's growth and man's physical environment. Public involvement is sought in determining the best courses of action in the management of the public lands.

This booklet contains statistical information on activities of the Bureau in Idaho which are in accord with the Public Land Laws and Department of the Interior Regulations.



William L. Mathews

State Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho

BLM FACTS
1977

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Contents	Page
Idaho Land Statistics	2
District Breakdown of BLM Managed Lands	3
County Breakdown of BLM Managed Lands	4
Idaho BLM Organization	5
BLM Personnel Information	6
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	7
Payments to State from BLM Administered Land	8
Appropriations for Resource Management	9
Land Patents Issued	10
Lands Acquired by BLM	10
Special Land Use Permits in Effect	11
Land Leases in Effect	11
Mineral Leases and Permits Issued	12
Patented Mining Claims	12
Cadastral Survey Actions Completed	13
Land Appraisals Completed	14
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Structures	15
Fire Control	16
Fire Protection	17
Fire Rehabilitation	18
Range Improvements	19
Livestock Grazing	20
Wild Horses and Burro Populations	21
Recreation Developments	22
Recreation Visits to Public Lands	22
Wildlife Habitat	23
Aquatic Habitat	23
Wildlife Big Game Populations	24
Forest and Woodland	25
Timber Sales	25
Trespass Operations and Collections	26
Glossary of Public Land Terms	27, 28 & 29
Planning System Explained	30
Planning System Timetable	31
Miscellaneous Facts About Idaho	32
Notes	32

Most of the statistics in this booklet are based on the 1977 fiscal year which ran from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977, shown as FY 77.

Some facts such as fire control are by calendar year, shown as CY 77.

FY 77

IDAHO

Total Land Area: 52,916,000 acres

Owned by Federal

Government: 33,741,468.1 acres or 63.8% of total

Breakdown of Federally Administered Land

Bureau of Land Management	11,985,119.1
Forest Service	20,375,389.8
National Park Service	86,424.7
Energy Resources Development Agency*	572,307.4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	41,529.4
Fish & Wildlife Service	40,943.6
Bureau of Reclamation	439,420.2
Air Force	112,291.0
Corps of Engineers	52,711.2
	33,706,839.1

Note: Remainder of total shown above is owned by miscellaneous Federal agencies such as Agriculture Research Service, General Service Administration, Social Security, Bonneville Power Administration, Immigration & Naturalization, U.S. Postal Service, Federal Aviation Association, Veterans Administration, Army and Navy.

Figures from 1976 Public Land Statistics, Table 9.

*Formerly Atomic Energy Commission

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**VACANT LANDS MANAGED
BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN IDAHO
(acres)**

<u>District</u>	<u>Section 3*</u>	<u>Section 15*</u>
Boise	4,878,804	9,074
Burley	1,063,099	36,592
Idaho Falls	1,997,925	164,364
Salmon	1,288,052	14,105
Shoshone	1,811,559	749
Coeur d'Alene	----	226,396
TOTAL	11,039,439	451,280

The total of 11,039,439 acres shown here will not agree with the total shown managed by BLM on page 2. The reason is that reserved lands, L U lands, and unperfected entries are not shown on this table.

*Section 3 lands are managed under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. They are located within established grazing districts.

Section 15 lands are managed under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act and are not within established grazing districts.

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STATE BY COUNTY AND AREA ADMINISTERED BY BLM

<u>County</u>	<u>Land Area</u>	<u>BLM Admin.*</u>	<u>% of County</u>
Ada	666,880	192,244	29%
Adams	881,280	54,325	6%
Bannock	719,360	79,540	11%
Bear Lake	632,320	41,358	7%
Benewah	506,240	15,921	3%
Bingham	1,326,080	323,137	24%
Blaine	1,695,360	790,538	47%
Boise	1,244,320	31,896	3%
Bonner	1,107,840	20,607	2%
Bonneville	1,166,080	84,530	7%
Boundary	816,000	5,919	.7%
Butte	1,433,600	563,602	39%
Camas	676,480	118,992	18%
Canyon	371,200	3,560	1%
Caribou	1,118,080	67,532	6%
Cassia	1,628,160	518,031	32%
Clark	1,120,640	338,159	30%
Clearwater	1,614,080	6,644	.4%
Custer	3,157,120	817,396	26%
Elmore	1,953,280	543,788	28%
Franklin	426,880	15,733	4%
Fremont	1,164,160	140,016	12%
Gem	355,200	72,334	20%
Gooding	462,080	261,159	57%
Idaho	5,449,600	95,630	2%
Jefferson	696,960	190,785	27%
Jerome	379,520	88,840	23%
Kootenai	803,840	18,877	2%
Latah	697,600	1,361	.2%
Lemhi	2,934,400	581,996	20%
Lewis	305,920	7,526	2%
Lincoln	769,920	575,615	75%
Madison	302,720	16,634	5%
Minidoka	480,000	166,703	35%
Nez Perce	542,080	20,417	4%
Oneida	762,240	268,946	35%
Owyhee	4,888,960	3,657,601	75%
Payette	257,920	65,629	25%
Power	903,040	228,488	25%
Shoshone	1,669,760	73,690	4%
Teton	293,760	6,001	2%
Twin Falls	1,242,880	552,074	44%
Valley	2,353,920	6,013	.3%
Washington	938,240	216,446	23%
TOTAL	52,916,000	11,946,233*	23%

*Does not include reserved lands or imperfected entries pending.

IDAHO BLM ORGANIZATION

384-1406

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State Director

William L. Mathews

384-1401

Associate State Director

Larry L. Woodard

384-1402

Public Affairs Staff

Public Affairs Officer

Frederick T. Cook

384-1770

Youth Programs

Youth Program Manager

John Schumaker

384-1826

Planning Coordination Staff

Planning Coordination Chief

Richard M. Huff

384-1491

Division of Resources

Resource Management Chief

Rex D. Colton

384-1484

Division of Technical Services

Technical Service Chief

Lorin J. Welker

384-1407

Division of Management Services

Management Services Chief

J. Richard Rowley

384-1422

Boise District Office

230 Collins Road

Boise, Idaho 83702

District Manager

D. Dean Bibbes

384-1582

Burley District Office

200 S. Oakley Hwy (Box 489)

Burley, Idaho 83318

District Manager

Nick J. Cozakos

678-5514

Idaho Falls District Office

940 Lincoln Road

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

District Manager

O'Dell A. Frandsen

522-7460

Salmon District Office

Box 430

Salmon, Idaho 83467

District Manager

Harry R. Finlayson

756-2201

Shoshone District Office

400 West F Street (Box 2-B)

Shoshone, Idaho 83352

District Manager

Charles J. Haszier

886-2208

Coeur d'Alene District Office

1808 Third Street (Box 428)

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

District Manager

Martin J. Zimmer

667-2561

Ext. 356

WHO BLM PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

Office	6/30/76	6/30/77
Boise	41	41
Burley	17	17
Idaho Falls	20	19
Salmon	19	17
Shoshone	21	19
Coeur d'Alene	20	18
State Office	64	66
TOTAL	202	197

Number of Permanent Employees by General Program Type 6/30/77

Executive Program Management	53
(Includes: State Director, Associate State Director, Division Chiefs and Planning & Public Affairs Staffs, District Managers & Staffs, Division Chiefs and Area Managers)	
Administration	9
Appraisers	5
Archaeologists	2
Cartographic	3
Clerical	17
Electronics	3
Engineers	12
Environmentalists	6
Fisheries Biologists	4
Foresters	16
Geologists	4
Hydrologist	1
Lands	10
Law Enforcement	1
Minerals	2
Natural Resource Specialists	13
Range Conservationists	29
Realty	18
Records	13
Recreation Specialists	7
Soils	4
Wildlife	13

FY 77

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ACT OF 1976

Authorized by the Act are payments for certain kinds of Federal lands designated as "entitlement lands." Idaho's entitlement is for 32,554,430 of the State's total acreage. Payments for these lands are determined by a formula that increases monies on the basis of population and reduces monies where other land laws already provide Federal payments through timber, mineral, Federal power, grazing or other programs. The Act also authorizes payment for lands acquired for addition to the National Park System or National Forest Wilderness Areas after December 30, 1970, if these lands were subject to property taxation prior to acquisition. Local governments receiving this money can use it for any governmental purpose. In Idaho, the units of local government which will be receiving the payments are county governments.

County	Payment	County	Payment
Ada	\$ 148,829	Gem	\$ 86,926
Adams	55,107	Gooding	193,558
Bannock	158,092	Idaho	418,586
Bear Lake	181,119	Jefferson	139,003
Benewah	19,208	Jerome	66,284
Bingham	245,729	Kootenai	26,328
Blaine	290,671	Latah	16,801
Boise	90,456	Lemhi	265,098
Bonner	91,292	Lewis	5,329
Bonneville	388,001	Lincoln	163,185
Boundary	47,222	Madison	36,379
Butte	141,248	Minidoka	124,004
Camas	42,900	Nez Perce	15,444
Canyon	9,901	Oneida	142,583
Caribou	294,260	Owyhee	328,000
Cassia	483,285	Payette	47,699
Clark	48,200	Power	207,928
Clearwater	237,635	Shoshone	124,852
Custer	164,550	Teton	52,368
Elmore	381,434	Twin Falls	472,872
Franklin	94,763	Valley	206,109
Fremont	245,420	Washington	216,091
		TOTAL	\$7,214,759

AMOUNTS PAID TO STATE FROM BLM—ADMINISTERED LANDS
AND RESOURCES IN IDAHOPayments by Source

Mineral Leasing Act of 1920	\$ 1,366,817
Taylor Grazing Act, Section 3	209,892
Section 15	34,290
Sale of Land and Materials	75,524
	\$ 1,686,523

Figures rounded to the nearest dollar.

The following regulations illustrate the methods by which a portion of the Federal receipts from public lands and federally owned resources, under the jurisdiction of Idaho BLM, are returned to the State and its counties.

Public Law 136 of August 31, 1951

Payment to the State as the State's 5% share of net proceeds from sale of public lands and materials within the State for the fiscal year.

Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, Section 35

Return to the State's 37.5% of bonuses, royalties and rentals received during the fiscal year from minerals (includes oil and gas) leasing revenues. The Act conditions that the payments to the State are to be used for school or road purpose.

Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934

a. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 12.5% share of monies collected as grazing fees under Section 3 of the Act during the fiscal year.

b. Payment under Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act, due the State as the State's 50% share of monies collected as grazing fees under Section 15 of the Act during the fiscal year.

Note: The Taylor Grazing Act states the funds are to be expended as prescribed by the State Legislature for the benefit of the county or counties in which the lands producing such monies are located. In Idaho, the State Legislature prescribes that the subject funds are to be expended for range improvements.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Investments

Range Improvements	\$ 642,400
Soil and Watershed Conservation	483,300
Building and Recreation Construction	15,400
Road Construction and Acquisition	669,000
Maintenance of Capital Investments	575,900
Fire Rehabilitation	466,800
Forest Development	20,500

Resource Protection

Fire Presuppression	503,400
Fire Presuppression Contributions	148,300

Management

Lands Management	896,300
Minerals Management	290,100
Range Management	1,984,100
Forest Management	499,600
Recreation Management	391,600
Wildlife Management	644,400
Cadastral Survey	157,500
Program Service	2,011,400

TOTAL	\$ 10,400,000
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**IDAHO LANDS AND MINERALS
LAND PATENTS ISSUED**

Type	No.	Acres
Reclamation Homestead	1	40
Desert Land	19	4,904
Public Sale	1	5
Mineral	1	90
Color of Title	5	115
Recreation and Public Purpose	3	599
Exchanges: 2 Private Exchanges — 5,044	6	7,224
4 Forest Exchanges — 2,180		
Indian Trust	2	355
Indian Fee*	34	2,928
Other**	1	121
TOTAL	73	16,471

* All individual fractional interests

** Curative

FY 77

LANDS ACQUIRED BY BLM

Method	Acres
Private Exchange	4,610

The lands program provides for maintenance of public records in Idaho, issuance of public land status and information about the public land and mineral laws. It includes the processing of lands and minerals applications (casework) for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals. These activities include field examination, classification and issuance of land use decisions, leases, permits and rights-of-way.

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SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS IN EFFECT

<u>Office</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acres</u>
State Office	—	—
Boise District	14	46,101
Burley District	28	10,449
Idaho Falls District	25	37,653
Salmon District	9	322
Shoshone District	28	46,115
Coeur d'Alene District	13	36
TOTAL	<u>117</u>	<u>140,676</u>

FY 77

LAND LEASES IN EFFECT

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Annual Rental</u>
Recreation and Public Purposes	58	5,449	\$ 1,543.45
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	8	20	262.00
Airport	4	677	30.00
Public Works	14	432	227.15
Small Tract	10	24.5	1,500.00
TOTAL	<u>89</u>	<u>6,602.5</u>	<u>\$ 3,562.60</u>

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The Minerals Program consists of issuing and administering permits and leases under the Federal leasing laws, the disposal of mineral materials, the restoration and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining under these laws, mineral classification examinations of lands and validity determinations of mining claims under land disposal conflicts, multiple use conflicts and mineral patent applications. In addition, lands and minerals records are maintained to reflect current status. Minerals inventory data are compiled and utilized in the Bureau's planning system studies.

FY 77

MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS ISSUED

Type	No.	Acres
Phosphate	—	—
Phosphate Prospecting Permits	—	—
Oil and Gas Leases	619	1,143,859
Oil and Gas Leases — Acquired	6	4,836
Geothermal Leases — Competitive	2	3,941
Geothermal Leases — Non-Competitive	49	90,017
Hardrock	—	—
TOTAL	676	1,242,653

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PATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Type	No.	Acres
Lode	—	—
Limestone Placer	1	90.00
TOTAL	1	90.00

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Cadastral Survey is basic to all major programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM on public lands administered by BLM and by other Federal Government agencies. The program is essential for public land sales, exchanges and transfers, easement acquisitions, energy development, timber sales, rights-of-way and timber and land trespass. The Forest Service remonumentation program is conducted on a reimbursable basis by BLM surveyors.

FY 77

CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Total Miles Surveyed:

Accomplishments During FY 77:

Original Surveys (miles)	—
Resurveys (miles)	360.20
	360.20
TOTAL	360.20
Miles of Lines Surveyed	360.20
Number of monuments set	332

**SURVEYS NEEDED ON FEDERAL LANDS
(in miles)**

Agency	Original or Resurvey	Subdivision	Segregation
Forest Service	127,000	3,000	2,100
Bureau of Land Management	65,000	6,700	459
Bureau of Indian Affairs	5,500	200	—

FY 77

APPRAISALS COMPLETED

District	Easement	State Exchange	Private Exchange	Public Sale	Right- of-Way	Trespass	Total
Boise	-	-	8	2	130	1	141
Burley	-	-	6	-	28	2	36
Idaho Falls	-	1	1	-	45	-	47
Salmon	5	-	2	2	10	6	25
Shoshone	-	-	-	3	37	-	40
Coeur d'Alene	11	-	2	-	12	-	25
TOTAL	16	1	19	7	262	9	314

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CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

<u>District</u>	<u>Roads Surfaced — Miles</u>	<u>Roads Maintained — Miles</u>
Boise	—	120
Burley	13	105
Idaho Falls	2	21
Salmon	—	135
Shoshone	—	118
Coeur d'Alene	7	69
	<u>22</u>	<u>568</u>
TOTAL	22	568

STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED

None reported.

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FIRE CONTROL

District	No.	Acres Burned	Cause	
			Man Caused	Lightning
Boise	53	5,106	33	20
Burley	39	5,482	23	16
Idaho Falls	42	1,379	26	16
Salmon	21	238	17	4
Shoshone	70	3,328	54	16
Coeur d'Alene	8	—	2	6
TOTAL	233	15,533	155	78

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FIRE PROTECTION

Number of Fires by Size Classes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	FA	Total*
Boise	11	15	20	5	1	1	0	10	63
Burley	9	11	12	3	2	2	0	3	42
Idaho Falls	13	17	8	3	1	0	0	6	48
Salmon	9	9	2	1	0	0	0	8	29
Shoshone	23	22	15	8	2	0	0	8	78
Coeur d'Alene	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	71	76	57	20	6	3	0	35	268

*Includes false alarms

A = 0-.25 acres
B = .26-9 acres
C = 10-99 acres
D = 100-299 acres
E = 300-999 acres
F = 1,000-4,999 acres
G = 5,000+ acres
FA = False alarm

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SOIL AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Fire Rehabilitation

District	Acres Seeded	Fencing	Fence Maintenance	Cattleguards
Boise	10,766	14	24	3
Burley	1,803	4	—	1
Idaho Falls	4,043	—	—	—
Salmon	—	—	—	—
Shoshone	7,327	1	13	—
Coeur d'Alene	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	23,939	19	37	4

The need for rehabilitation following large fires is assessed in terms of the possibility of downstream flooding, potential for natural healing in a short time, erosion and runoff potential, and other off-site as well as on-site factors. If rehabilitation is deemed necessary, work is begun as soon as possible to stabilize conditions and regenerate vegetative cover

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Protection of the basic soil mantle is a primary objective of all surface uses of the public lands. Without soil stability, lands will contribute increasingly to sedimentation, water quality deterioration, downstream flooding potential resulting in loss of life and property, and degeneration of the production base for all renewable resources. The loss of soil is a loss of future opportunity for mankind.

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RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

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District	Fencing Miles	Fence Maintenance	Cattleguards	Cattleguard Maintenance	Seeding Acres	Water Development Units	Pipeline Miles	Water Maint. Units	Vegetative Inventory Acres	Soil Survey Acres
Boise	25	3	1	5	—	18	2	72	1,342,651	1,266,687
Burley	2	63	9	17	—	1	25	33	154,271	676,762
Idaho Falls	2	13	—	13	95	1	1	53	95,640	149,951
Salmon	8	10	6	10	—	1	6	65	—	—
Shoshone	17	17	11	8	7720	11	44	22	—	—
Coeur d'Alene	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	106	28	53	7872	32	88	245	1,592,562	2,093,400

Livestock grazing can be a tool for restoring and maintaining a quality rangeland environment, and since it is the most universal use of the Public Lands, grazing is one of the most important factors in managing the basic soil and water resources.

BLM's most successful means of bringing about intensive management of Idaho's rangeland is the development and implementation of Allotment Management Plans. Where practical, AMP's use the principles of rest and rotation management to stabilize the soil and increase production.

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LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS IN IDAHO

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District	No. of Operators	Acres Under License or Lease*	No. of Sheep/Goats	No. of Cattle/Horses**	AUMs***
Boise					
Sec. 3	521	4,878,804	92,416	112,391	499,457
Sec. 15	5	6,154	1,205	458	680
Burley					
Sec. 3	471	1,063,099	42,795	56,499	188,018
Sec. 15	29	10,217	—	278	1,337
Idaho Falls					
Sec. 3	313	1,997,925	156,123	52,829	171,240
Sec. 15	414	190,673	163,266	99,987	36,426
Salmon					
Sec. 3	252	1,288,052	16,550	40,763	57,700
Sec. 15	—	—	—	—	—
Shoshone					
Sec. 3	345	1,811,559	167,706	43,526	166,175
Sec. 15	—	—	—	—	—
Coeur d'Alene					
Sec. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Sec. 15	172	118,872	3,497	1,383	9,103
TOTAL Sec. 3	1,902	11,039,439	475,590	306,394	781,084
Sec. 15	620	325,916	167,968	102,106	47,500

*Of this total, 500,000 acres are considered to be unusable by livestock. Most of this falls in the Idaho Falls and Shoshone Districts.

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WILD HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS

<u>District</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Burros</u>
Boise	588	-
Burley	-	-
Idaho Falls	7	-
Salmon	606	11
Shoshone	-	-
Coeur d'Alene	-	-
TOTAL	1,207	11

A recent item added to the BLM's growing responsibilities is the passage of PL92-195, the Wild Horse and Burro Act. In response to the Act, BLM will manage wild and free-roaming horses and burros as a component of the range ecosystem in conjunction with other resource values on the national resource lands. The specific goal is to attain protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros in accordance with the Act by 1980.

The primary importance of the public lands in meeting the demands of the recreation public is the provision of extensive opportunities such as off-road vehicle operation, hunting, fishing, rock hounding, sightseeing, etc. Those public lands located close to major population centers and at low elevation, provide almost year round opportunities for recreation use.

FY 77

RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

District	Site Name	Camping Units	Trailer Units	Picnic Units
Boise	Steck	33	12	33
	Cove	26	6	26
Burley	Salmon Dam	14	10	14
Salmon	East Fork	15	7	15
	Mackay Reservoir	48	38	48
Coeur d'Alene	Tingley Springs	5	5	5
	Crystal Lake	2	—	2
	Mirror Lake	2	—	2
	Skookumchuck	10	5	10
	Sheep Springs	2	—	2
	Killary Lake	4	—	4
	Mineral Ridge	—	—	4

FY 77

RECREATION VISITS TO THE PUBLIC LANDS

Camping	142,000
Picnicking	140,000
Fishing	1,565,000
Hunting	266,000
Off-Road Vehicles	104,000
Sightseeing	215,000
Water Sports	122,000
Winter Sports	63,000
Other	40,000
TOTAL	2,657,000

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Wildlife habitat management provides for the maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat conditions of food, water, cover and space. The BLM works closely with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cooperating on programs such as: rating habitat conditions, sponsoring needed research, disseminating information to the public and other agencies and developing Habitat Management Plans (HMP's) which describe present habitat conditions and identifies ways to maintain or improve habitat.

FY 77

**WILDLIFE HABITAT
(by acres)**

District	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
Boise	4,000,000	5,300,000	30,000
Burley	700,000	150,000	3,000
Idaho Falls	1,350,000	2,090,524	9,950
Salmon	1,275,000	1,280,000	8,000
Shoshone	1,337,820	2,026,945	30,495
Coeur d'Alene	240,000	178,000	100
TOTAL	8,902,820	11,025,469	81,545

FY 77

AQUATIC HABITAT

District	Lakes		Reservoirs		Streams	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Boise	3	1,000	41	25,000	118	6,000
Burley	1	10	7	6,500	50	109
Idaho Falls	5	8,500	4	4,800	150	640
Salmon	1	40	35	40	323	14
Shoshone	1	10	10	6,055	132	150
Coeur d'Alene	9	45	—	—	240	2,000
TOTAL	20	9,605	97	42,395	1,013	9,013

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FY 77

WILDLIFE BIG GAME POPULATIONS

District	Pronghorn Antelope	Black Bear	Mule Deer	Whitetail Deer	Elk	Cougar	Moose	California Bighorn Sheep	Rocky Mt. Bighorn Sheep	Mountain Goat	Wolf
Boise	1,200	200	12,000	300	350	50	—	300	—	—	—
Burley	120	—	10,000	—	50	20	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho Falls	4,500	20	15,340	100	2,200	25	160	—	5	5	5
Salmon	3,000	100	10,000	50	700	30	—	—	200	—	—
Shoshone	800	25	3,000	—	360	10	—	—	—	—	—
Coeur d'Alene	—	70	6,000	4,000	3,000	10	10	—	—	5	—
TOTAL	9,620	415	56,340	4,450	6,660	145	170	300	205	10	5

The BLM manages 411,257 acres of productive forest land in Idaho. Management of these lands has been largely custodial because of funds and manpower. There is a capacity for increased production, but only through more intensive management. As a basis for this increased management, Idaho is one of a seven state area now being re-inventoried; forest resource, multiple-use and environmental factors studied and new forest management plans will be developed for public review.

FY 77

IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest and Woodland

District	Productive Forest Land Acres	Woodland Acres
Boise	48,440	31,418*
Burley	30,730	6,146
Idaho Falls	31,608	11,414
Salmon	86,922	31,608
Shoshone	17,560	2,634
Coeur d'Alene	195,900	13,000
TOTAL	411,160	96,220

*This acreage included 19,238 acres of western juniper located in the Silver City Mountains and Juniper Hills of Owyhee County.

NOTE: Productive forest land is capable of producing 20 cubic feet of tree growth per acre per year whereas woodlands is incapable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

FY 77

IDAHO FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timber Sales

District	Total Volume Sold Thousand Board Feet*	\$ Value
Boise	—	—
Burley	—	—
Idaho Falls	—	—
Salmon	—	—
Shoshone	—	—
Coeur d'Alene	12,320	\$860,025.85
TOTAL	12,320	\$860,025.85

*Scribner Decimal C Log Rule

TRESPASS OPERATIONS

Type of Case	New Cases	Cases Closed	Pending End of Year
Agriculture	143	38	195
Fire	29	7	88
Grazing	146	133	66
Material	11	5	11
Mineral	2	3	2
Occupancy	26	10	86
Rights-of-Way	3	8	7
Unlawful Enclosure	—	2	1
Water	—	—	—
Other	1	1	3
TOTAL	367	211	479

FY 77

TRESPASS COLLECTIONS

Type	Number	Amount
Fire	2	\$ 88,340
Timber	5	5,028
Grazing	111	16,871
Occupancy	3	1,450
Agriculture	29	24,970
Other	14	16,035
TOTAL	131	\$ 152,694

GLOSSARY OF PUBLIC LAND TERMS

Acquired Lands: Lands in Federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation or gift, or by exchange for purchase, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

Allowable Cut: The volume of timber that may be harvested annually from a well-managed and regulated forest property.

Animal Unit: A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five goats, all over 6 months of age.

Animal Unit Month or AUM: A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also a unit of measurement of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Cadastral Survey: A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the lands, and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Commercial Forest Land: Lands growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential marketable value.

Competitive Lease: A lease issued by the United States where there are known minerals, or inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease issues to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction.

Entry: An application to acquire title to public lands.

Exchange: A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land and/or timber.

Grazing District: An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Grazing Lease: An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing License: An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands within the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Isolated Tracts: A parcel of vacant public lands, not exceeding 1,520 acres, which is surrounded by private lands.

Lease: A contract by which interests are created or transferred to another for a specified period in consideration of rent or some other compensation.

Location: The perfecting of a right to possession of a mining claim for mining purposes. This includes the staking of the claim, sinking a discovery shaft, discovery of a valuable mineral, posting a notice of location, and recording the claim.

MBF or M Bd. Ft.: Thousand board feet. The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold, and manufactured lumber is merchandized.

Mineral Classification: The classification of lands as mineral lands which are lands known to contain valuable minerals.

Noncompetitive Leasing: Leases are issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

Original Survey: A cadastral survey which creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Patent: A Government deed. A document that conveys land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Producing Capacity: The amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing.

Public Lands or National Resource Lands: Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on public lands.

Recreation Site: A tract of public land, generally less than 500 acres, on which concentrated recreation use is the primary value. A recreation site may be administered by the Bureau of Land Management or by BLM and another agency; or it may be suitable for lease or sale to State or local governments or nonprofit organizations.

Recreation Visit: A visit to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or for a full 24-hour day.

Rental: The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease in payment for the right to use the land or resources.

Reservation: A withdrawal, usually of a permanent nature; also, any Federal lands which have been dedicated to a specific public purpose.

Reserved Land: Federal lands which are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program, and which are, therefore, generally not subject to the operation of all the public land laws.

Small Tract: A parcel of public land of 5 acres or less which has been found valuable for sale or lease as a home, recreation, business, or community site.

Special Land Use Permit (SLUP): A permit which authorizes the use of public lands for purposes not specifically authorized by law.

Sustained Yield: Management of the forest to assure continuous production with the aim of achieving, at the earliest possible time, an approximate balance between growth and harvest, either by annual or somewhat longer periods.

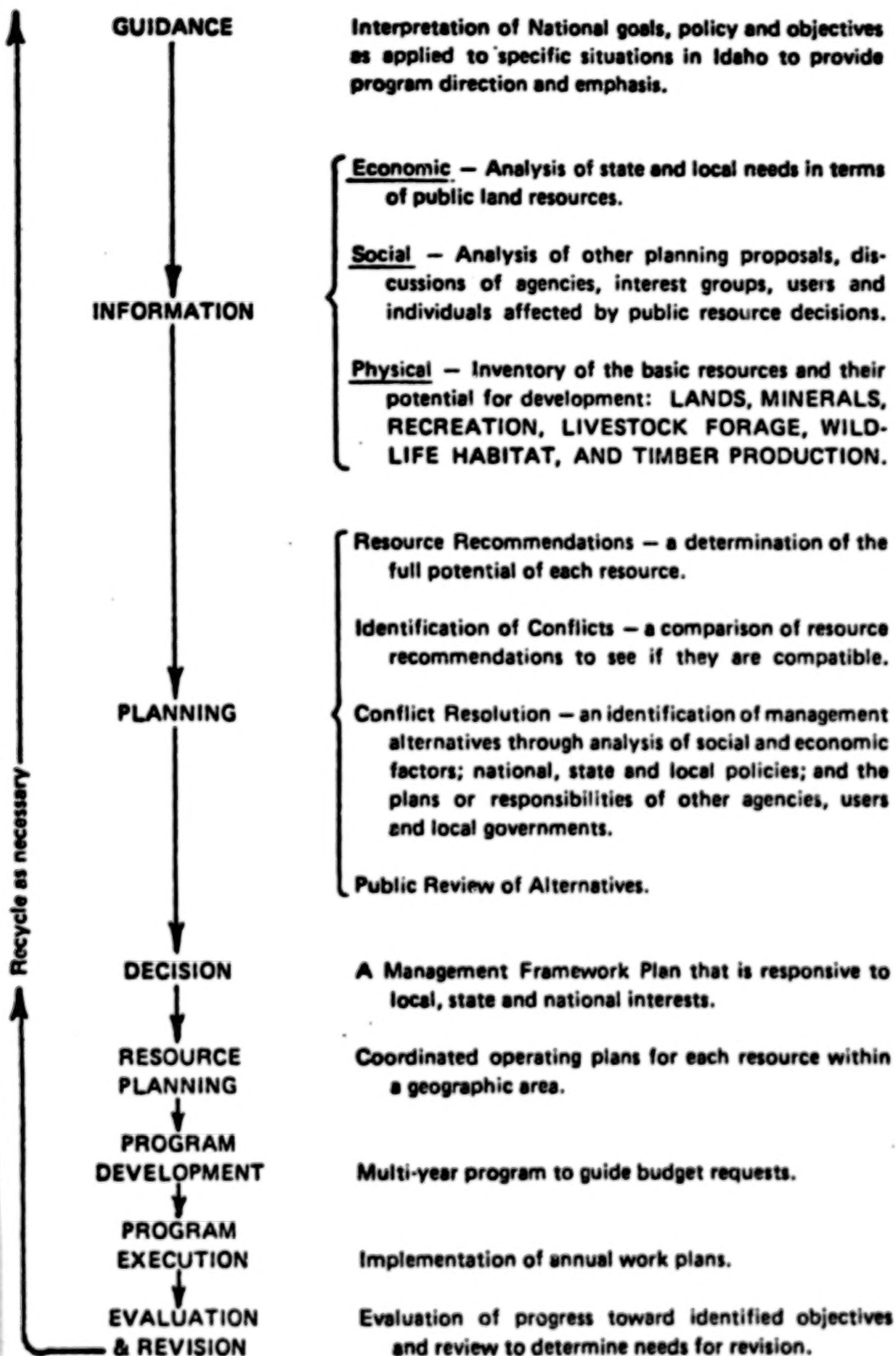
Vacant Public Land: Public land or public domain land which is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose.

Withdrawal: An action which restricts the disposition of public lands and which holds them for specific public purposes.

Woodland: Forest lands usually supporting widely scattered trees or marginal salability, and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

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BLM'S PLANNING SYSTEM



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IDAHO MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP) SCHEDULE

District	Completed thru FY 77	To be Completed in FY 78
Boise	Saylor Creek Boise Front Kuna West Owyhee Black Canyon	None
Burley	Twin Falls Cassia Pocatello Malad	Malad (Revision)
Idaho Falls	Big Desert Camas-Little Grassy Little Lost-Birch Creek	Little Lost-Birch Creek (Revision)
Salmon	Salmon Pahsimeroi Challis Lemhi Ellis	Challis (Revision)
Shoshone	Sun Valley Bennett Hills Canyon-Jerome Magic Timmerman Hills	None
Coeur d'Alene	Rochat Silver Belt Ben-Sho Salmon-Snake Little Salmon North Idaho Elk City	None

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Miscellaneous Facts About Idaho

43 state, admitted to the Union in 1890.

12th in land area of the 50 states.

Area: 83,557 square miles, 788 of which is inland water.

Highest Point: 12,622 feet at Mount Borah in Custer County.

Lowest Point: 736 feet at Lewiston.

479 miles long — 305 miles wide.

More than 2,000 lakes.

Navigable Rivers: Snake, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, St. Maries, and Kootenai.

44 counties.

Note:

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Caretaker of 450 million acres of public domain, the Bureau of Land Management looks after America's "last frontier."

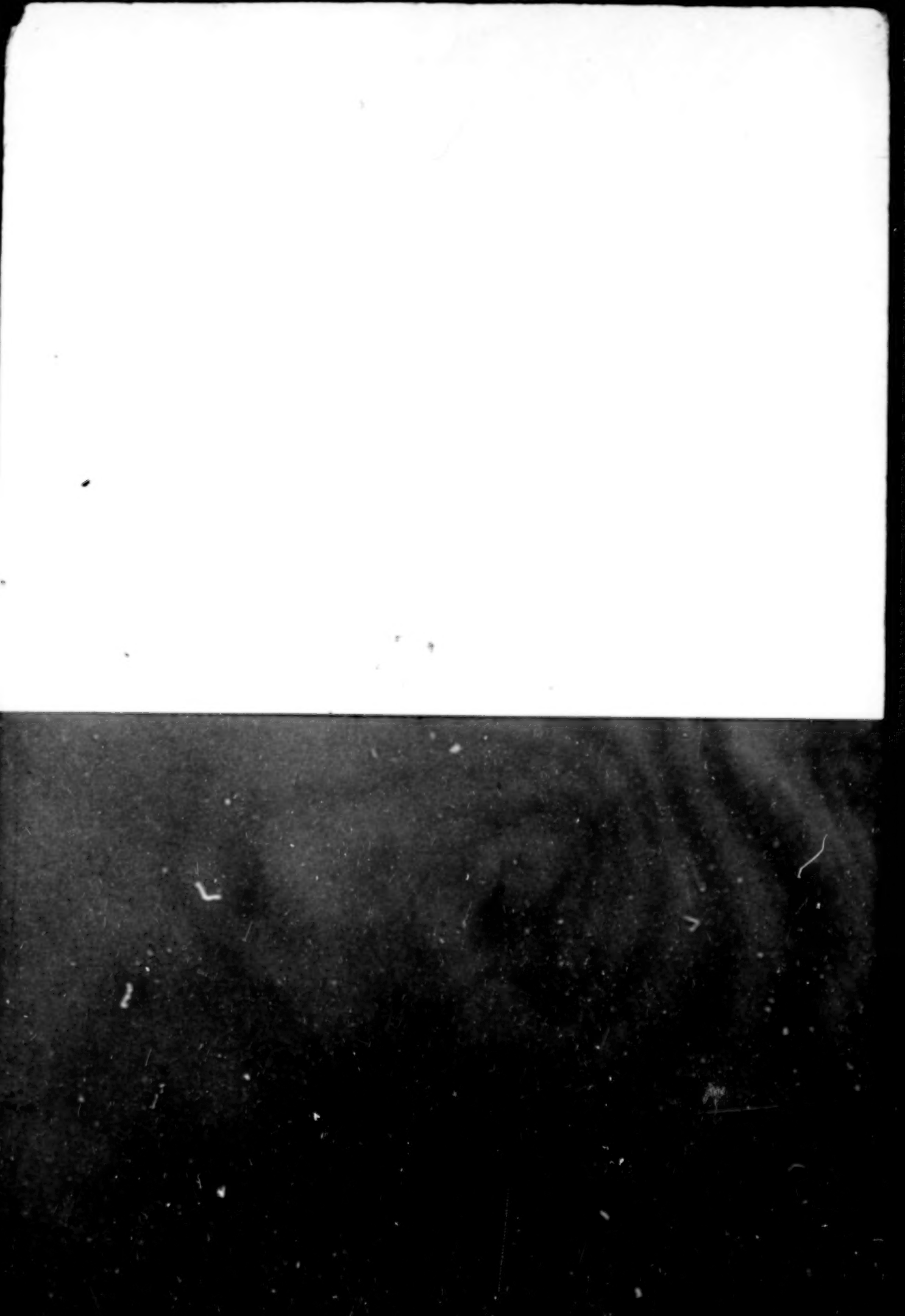
An area twice the size of France, covering twenty percent of our Nation's total land base, the land administered by BLM contains some of America's most spectacular desert, mountain, and canyon scenery. Every year millions of people hunt, fish, and camp on these lands.

They also are a storehouse of minerals, forests, waters, and wildlife, and it BLM's responsibility to provide balanced management of such valuable resources in the public interest while protecting the environment.

In addition, the public lands are a substantial source of income — from oil and gas leases, grazing rights, and the sale of timber, minerals, and other raw materials.

Through offshore oil and gas leasing — as well as coal, oil shale, geothermal, and other programs — BLM is in the forefront of the search for new energy sources.

BLM, with its varied activities, is the Nation's largest, most important land manager and is a major producer of revenue.



END

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